

# SPORTS

## CHAMPIONS STRONGER

A USSR volleyball line-up, which has undergone a major shake-up since the earlier games, outplayed a valiant Bra-

zil team 3-2 on August 3, in Moscow. The Olympic winners also won two previous friendlies, 3-0 and 3-2.

## THANKS FOR THE HOSPITALITY

We are leaving the Soviet Union, grateful for hospitality and warm welcome extended to the Brazilian sportmen by their Soviet counterparts. Brazil volleyball team coach Paulo de Freitas told a TASS correspondent. We had excellent opportunity not only to hold practice sessions and trainings with top Soviet players, who play a game to be emulated by the rest of the volleyball world, but to get to know Soviet life and go sight-seeing in Moscow and Riga.

We found the encounters we have had with Soviet teams most useful, as we twice beat the second Soviet team (3-0,

3-1), lost to Latvia (2-3), and lost three times to the first USSR team (0-3, 2-3, 2-3). But the important thing was not the results but acquaintance we got at the most contemporary volleyball played by the Soviet team.

About the forthcoming world championship he said: I think the USSR players are hot favorites for the title, since their coach Vyacheslav Platanov has excellent choice of players, among them many up-and-coming ones.

But still the competition will be uncompromising and acute, he stressed.



Moscow Spartak beat Torpedo 2-1 in a recent national championship game. Photo by Ilya Ginzhibovskiy

National 3 km pursuit race title holder Nadezhda Kibardina. Photo by Yuri Tsvetov

## CANCAN UNDER WATER

The USSR have scored another win in the water polo tournament at the world swimming championships at Garmisch, Ecuador. In the semifinals they downed West Germany 11-4, though both made it into the four-team finals.

Yugoslavia suffered an unexpected defeat by Cuba 6-5, while Hungary prevailed over Holland 7-6 and also moved up.

Canada's female squad won the synchronized swimming event totalling 186.65 points. The eight-strong team gave a very accurate and rhythmic performance (mostly under water) of the caucan.

The USA, which prevailed at three previous world championships, ran up with 185.43 points, while the USSR missed the event.

Alla Lobankina, from Perv, qualified fourth, and Svitlana Emirzyan, from Yerevan, fifth, will be among the 12 female platform finalists.

## SAILS IN LONG BEACH

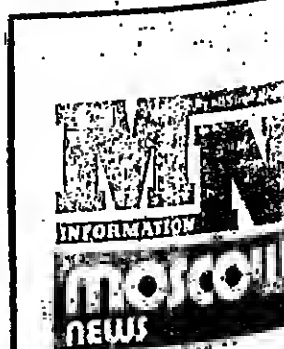
20 countries have entered in Olympic class sailing regatta at Long Beach, California. Los Angeles Olympic organizing committee are on record as having repeatedly claimed they would not stage any pre-Olympic events, which are in fact held by Olympians throughout the world to familiarize themselves in advance with future Olympic conditions and which was precisely the case prior to all past Olympics.

Naturally, this time the game came under fire not just from national Olympic committees in many countries but international sports federations too. This caused the US sailing federation to single-handedly stage an international yacht meeting.

## World champions honoured

Italy's national polygraphic altitude and the state mint have decided to issue two commemorative medals, a gold and a silver one, marking the country's success at the world football cup in Spain.

The obverse side of the medals, whose denominations are 500,000 and 25,000 lire respectively, carries the championship symbol, a flying ball against its background of the Spanish flag and the inscription, "Italy World Champion". The reverse side has the names of the team's players and its coach surrounded by a geographic outline of Spain, with the World Cup pictured at the top.



## EDITORIAL BOARD

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## TO PLAY TOP-CLASS BASKETBALL TO WIN

Forecasts are better avoided in sport. But I can speak for our outfit team: each player will show his desire to win and personal character, said Stanislav Yeyonin, captain of the Soviet team in the world basketball championship in Colombia.

Along with exciting games there will surely be surprises, said Soviet head coach Alexander Garmelky. At present all countries are making large strides in the game, and only teams working flat out have the chance to win through. Any team playing below par is doomed to failure. You've got to play top-class basketball to win.

Most of our team are budding players, the youngest of them is 17-year-old Artydas Sabols, who stands 213 cm. Vladimir Tkachenko is the tallest at 220 cm, and Stanislav Yeyonin, 39, the most experienced in the squad, is also the "smallest" at 180 cm.

Gomelsky named the USA, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia and Spain as the main contenders for the top awards. He believes the US present line-up is stronger than the American squad, which twice lost to an all-European team, led, incidentally, by a Soviet coach, in the June "Continental Games".

## STUDENTS' JUDO CHAMPIONSHIP

The USSR has done fine at the start of the world student judo championship at Juvaskyla, Finland, as Alexander Shurov, from Krasnodar, and Gligory Vasilchov, from Chelyabinsk, won their 95 kg and over 95 kg divisions.

In the finals Shurov defeated Japanese Tomihiko Jeno on points, and Verichev, world silver medalist, downed his 148 kg Japanese opponent Isoma Mosaka, ahead of time, despite weighing much less than Mosaka.



Soviet canoeists Yuri Lapilov and Sergei Poltenko picked up 500 m silver medals at the world championship in Belgrade.

## ATHLETICS

Competing in the national championship, Cuban Olympic champion Alberto Juantorena clocked 1 min 54.80 sec in the 800 m. Maria Sarria improved the national short-put mark with a 20.61 m throw, one of the best in the world this season. Silvia Costa scaled 191 cm, and Alistera Penalver dashed the 200 m in 20.26 sec.

Romanian D. Melina clocked 1.55.02 in the 800 m at the national championship, the best time of the season worldwide and less than two seconds outside the world record of 1980 Olympic winner, Nadezhda Olizarenko.

## FOOTBALL ON THE UP AND UP IN AFRICA

The successful performance of Algeria and Cameroon at the 12th football World Cup in Spain testifies to improved standards for the game in Africa, said J. Tassama, president of the African Football Confederation (APC), speaking on Ethiopian TV on his return from Spain.

Pointing out that the Cameroon and Algerian footballers had played a modern and mature game and were practically on a par with the well-known teams playing opposite them and taking note of their achievement, the president emphasized that FIFA would have to consider expanding African representation at future world championships.

He further noted that his confederation would concentrate on achieving a more even development of the game in Africa and on the creation of more international-class teams. He compared the "bunt" by pro clubs for the more talented African players to the rapacious operations of foreign companies draining the continent of its natural wealth.

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## Address to peace forces



Vienna. The participants of the Peace March-82 who came to the Austrian capital from 30 countries assembled in the hall Urania for the final action — the international discussion session with the participation of those who had marched from Moscow to Vienna, from Stockholm to Minsk, as well as representatives of peace movements from Great Britain, the USA, Italy, Greece, the European socialist countries, and Asian, African, and Latin American states.

The forum addressed all peace forces of the globe. We participants of the Peace March-82, said the addressees, marched through territories of the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, in order to express the common desire of antiwar movement in the East and in the West, to work to secure the primary human right — the right to live in peace.

In Vienna, capital of neutral Austria, together with representatives of Austrian peace movements and participants of other European peace marches, we participated in the demonstration marking 37 years since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Our Peace March shows that despite illiterance in political and ideological positions, mutual understanding and mutual actions of peoples of good will in the West and in the East are possible and can be realized.

Being concerned about the ever-growing danger of nuclear missile war, we call on peace forces in all countries:

— Insist on all nuclear powers undertaking an obligation never to be the first to use nuclear arms. Nuclear war cannot be localized or won. Unleashing a nuclear war would be a crime against humanity;

(Continued on page 2)

## Yassir Arafat thanks Brezhnev

Chairman of the PLO's Executive, Yassir Arafat, has sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev to thank him and to express profound gratitude for his message of support for the Palestinian people in that difficult hour. The Soviet Union gives its support during a difficult period for the Palestinian revolution and for the Palestinian people. Our people, who continue their struggle, will never forget this help and they offer their thanks, notes Yassir Arafat.

## KING HUSSEIN PRAISES SOVIET AID

Amman. King Hussein, of Jordan, has praised the Soviet Union for the stand it has taken in opposing the treacherous Israeli invasion of Lebanon. In conversation with J. Kabin, representative delegate of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vice-Chairman of the Soviet's Presidium and B. Stukelin, Deputy



Vienna. A mass demonstration for nuclear disarmament with supporters of peace from over 30 countries arriving for the climax of the Peace March-82. Photo AP-TASS

## FOR A UNION WITHOUT WASHINGTON

Managua. Nicaragua supports the suggestion that an Organization of American States be set up outside the United States of America, said Rafael Cordova Rivas, a member of the Governing Council of the government of National Reconstruction. The need for a reorganization

## Kampuchea ready for dialogue

Phnom Penh. Kampuchea is prepared to start a dialogue with the ASEAN nations, primarily with Thailand, to establish good-neighbourly relations with them, said Kampuchean

foreign minister Hun Sen. Talks on a partly basis is the only way of solving the problems of South-East Asia.

A good basis for such talks, Hun Sen continued, are the new peace initiatives launched recently at a conference of foreign ministers of the three Indochinese nations in Hanoi.

## AS JAPANESE ARTISTS SEE IT



Eneja Shibata. "On the Lead".  
Nobuo Kuroawa. "Moscow Suburbs".  
Hakki Aoyama. "A Church in the Country" (Novgorod).



An exhibition "Japanese Artists in the USSR" has been opened in the Moscow Exhibition Hall at 45b, Gorky Street. The Japanese artists visited the Soviet Union twice, going to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Novgorod and Suzdal, and returning to Japan with a wealth of impressions. Soviet viewers can now see their country through the eyes of Japanese artists.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### Flying in the face of world opinion

The president of the United States, Ronald Reagan, recently announced his decision not to resume the Soviet-American-British talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, which had been disrupted by the United States. Simultaneously the decision was also taken not to ratify the Soviet-American agreement signed in 1974 and 1975 on the limitation of nuclear weapons tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

These new decisions taken by the present American administration fly in the face of the efforts of peoples and peace-loving states to curtail the nuclear arms race and to prevent the possibility of nuclear war. As noted Petrov writes in PRAVDA, a number of other well-known measures on nuclear arms limitation are openly being ignored. All this shows that the American administration opposes its own self-seeking interests in those of the international community and seeks to impose its will on other states. Irresponsible and unilateral steps in the nuclear sphere are fraught with the grave consequences not only for the two powers or the two opposing alliances but also for the whole of mankind, Petrov stresses.

To consider new nuclear weapons as being to one's own advantage and in base one's policy on this, is to inhabit a world of illusion, the author continues. No matter what weapons the United States might develop or in what quantities, the Soviet Union will always retaliate by providing itself with a necessary counter-balance.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

• The EEC governments have drawn up texts of their official protest notes against the American embargo on the export of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. Soviet agency reports that these notes will be sent to Washington if the American ban comes into effect on August 21.

• In Hiroshima, the municipal authorities are trying to find out what happened to the inhabitants of the city after the atomic bombing of August 6, 1945. The report they have published says that deaths of more than 151 thousand people have been confirmed.

• Reports from Guatemala say that the rebel troops continue to battle the contingents of the dictatorial regime's punitive troops in the department of Quetzaltenango, they have seized the army and police barracks, and completely destroyed them.

• Over the last six months this year, 345 right-wing extremists were arrested for different offences in Japan. Official Japanese statistics lists 440 right-wing organizations whose membership stands at 120 thousand.

Handwritten text in a vertical column on the right margin.



## WILLY BRANDT'S DESIRE FOR CONTINUED DETENTE

Madrid. Willy Brandt, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has spoken out in favour of continued detente. Addressing journalists here, he said that despite temporary periods of depression in the international situation, detente served the further development of economic and cultural relations between different countries.

Commenting on the protectionist policies of the American administration against West European countries and on the discriminatory measures to undermine East-West economic links, he expressed conviction that Western Europe would not allow itself to be dictated to by the United States.

## CONSPIRACY AGAINST ANGOLA

Lisbon. "South Africa Plans Coup in Angola" is the headline under which the Portuguese weekly "Expresso" prints a detailed article.

According to the weekly, the plan, code-named Cabango, was designed last April in London by representatives of the South African intelligence service, CIA officials and members of the splinter groups UNITA and FNLA. The weekly stresses that the hostilities launched by the South African regime against Angola, constitute the first stage in the plan. The authors of the article report that South Africa has earmarked five million dollars to launch the operation and to hire two thousand mercenaries.

## France prepared to send troops to Beirut

Paris. It has been officially announced here that France is ready to send a contingent of French troops as early as is necessary, to take part in the international disengagement force in Beirut. A communiqué issued by the Presidential Palace Office says that France is ready to fulfil its role in the formation of such a force. It was stressed that the French contingent will take up its position in Lebanon under conditions repeatedly laid down by France — the French troops should arrive on request from the Lebanese government with the agreement of the opposed sides and with the full knowledge of the United Nations.

## Address to peace forces

(Continued from page 1)

— secure the freezing and limiting of nuclear arms with a subsequent ban on all types of nuclear arms; for this purpose, act in support of the constructive negotiations among the nuclear powers which should entail considerable reduction of strategic armaments and medium-range weapons in Europe;

— demand a halt in production and a ban on all other mass destruction weapons, including neutron and chemical weapons.

We are convinced that we can reach our common goal—peace and disarmament, by acting united, not dissimulated.

We declare our support for

the demands of the Peace March.

— No to nuclear arms in Europe, in the West and in the East!

— No to nuclear arms the world over!

— Yes to disarmament and peace!

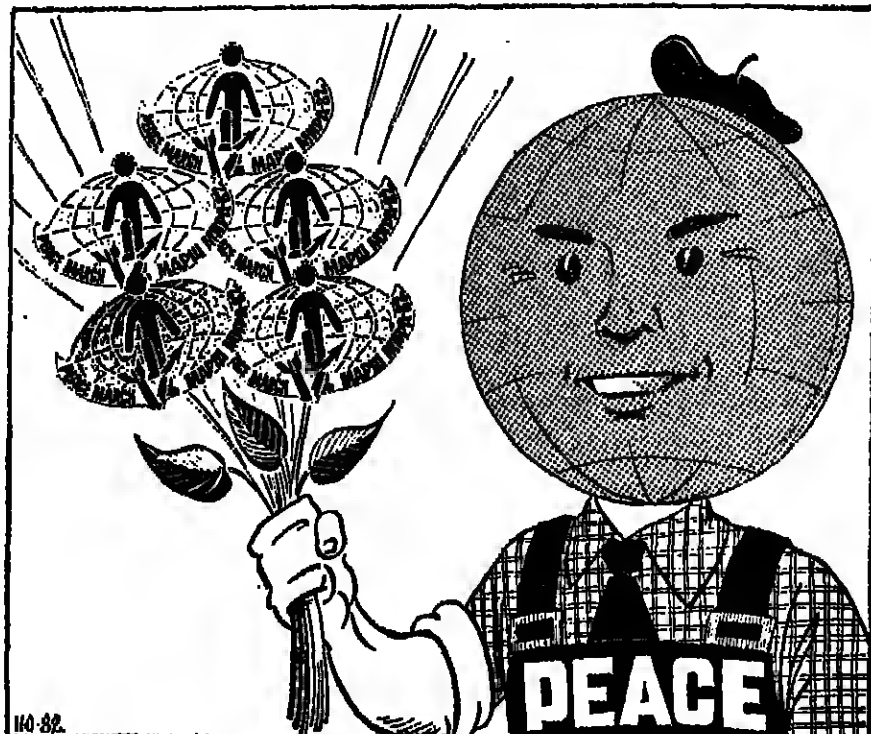
Having assembled in Vienna during the Memorial Days of the victims of the American atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, we have every confidence that new peace marches will join our fight, that the peace movement will become a still more powerful and decisive force.

Our strength is in our unity!

## ITALIAN GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

Roma. G. Spadolini, Chairman of the Italian Council of Ministers, has informed Alessandro Perlini, the President of Italy, of the resignation of his

Cabinet. This decision was taken after Council meeting of which seven Socialist Ministers officially announced their withdrawal from the Cabinet.



A bouquet of peace.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## W. Clark's confessions

San Francisco. The Reagan administration's ban on the export of equipment for the Siberian-Western Europe gas pipeline "has cost the American industry hundreds of thousands of dollars and caused frictions with US allies." This has been admitted at the congress of the American Bar Association by Reagan's assistant for National Security Affairs W. Clark. He said also that "the embargo was introduced on the insistence of President Reagan despite the majority opinion among members of the US cabinet and congressmen."

## O. Lambsdorff: We are ignoring 'sanctions'

Ottawa. West Germany favours progress in trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union and more cooperation in all areas, West Germany's Minister of the Economy O. Lambsdorff told a press conference here.

Asked about his attitude to Washington's threats to use sanctions against its allies if they violate its ban on equipment shipments for the Siberian-Western Europe gas pipeline, the minister replied: "We are ignoring these 'sanctions'."

## QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"The differences between Western Europe and the United States over the 'Gas-Pipe' deal are symptomatic of the radical differences to political goals. In its desire for world domination, the Reagan administration intends to cast the Europeans aside, or to walk over their heads."

"Süddeutsche Zeitung", West Germany

## Anathema to Peking

Peking. Renter-TASS. China has accused pro-Taiwan members of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) of intent to sabotage Sino-Japanese links.

The New China News Agency (NCNA) said Japan should treat seriously current tensions between Peking and Tokyo over revised Japanese embassy which gives over Japanese a-licences committed during the occupation of China from 1937 to 1945.

It said a visit by an LDP trade delegation to nationalist-ruled Taiwan indicated that some members of the party wished to revive official relations with Taiwan which were broken off when Tokyo established diplomatic relations with Peking in 1972.

NCNA said pro-Taiwan LDP elements "want to create the 'freedom of China' and sabotage the 'freedom of China' that have been established and developed between Japan and Japan."

The agency also said the LDP delegation had reached an agreement with the Taiwanese authorities which related to Japan and Taiwan as "two countries". Such wording is anathema to Peking, which regards Taiwan as an integral part of China.

AN INFORMATION No. 63, 1982

## FACTS and EVENTS

Q PLO Chairman Yassir Arafat has sent a message to the Consultative Council of the Islamic Conference in which he points out that as a result of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon, more than 30 thousand Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed, while another ten thousand are missing, and a million or so people have lost their homes.

Q The undisputed American support for Britain's colonial claims in its conflict with Argentina over the Falkland Islands (the Malvinas) has damaged America's relations with its southern neighbours. This was admitted by T. Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs who was addressing a subcommittee of the House of Representatives of the US Congress.

## CANADIAN DOCTOR ON ISRAELI ATROCITIES

New York. Torture, beating and merciless beatings of the detainees were quite common. We were beaten with wooden sticks and cast legs, and one of the guards always carried "a cat o' nine tails", said Christopher Janou, a Canadian doctor, who described his first day in one of the Israeli concentration camps in Lebanon in an interview to a correspondent of the American newspaper "The Christian Science Monitor". After the Israeli troops invaded Lebanon, C. Janou who worked at one of the

hospitals in the city of Sidon, was arrested and put into a concentration camp for Palestinians. He was detained on an absurd charge of "maintaining links with European terrorist organizations". The Israeli authorities released the doctor only after the Canadian Embassy intervened on his behalf.

During interrogations, Israeli people being beaten up in the jail, Mr Janou said, he himself also saw such beatings in the camp. A Palestinian doctor who had worked with

him in hospital was tied to a tree by the Israeli soldiers who beat him until he lost his senses. Some such beatings ended with the victim's death. The guards beat one Palestinian for 15 minutes, leaving him lying in the hot sun and he died in a few hours. The doctor maintains that none of the Israeli officials who visited the camp did anything to stop these atrocities and murders. His impression was that these criminal acts by the Israeli troops against innocent people were in every way encouraged.

From "Cambio 18"

## SOUTH AFRICAN 'REFORMS'

Johannesburg. The congress of the ruling Nationalist Party of South Africa, which was held in Bloemfontein, has approved the "constitutional reforms" suggested by Prime Minister Botha.

The reform "innovation" provides for admission of a limited number of representatives of the "coloured" and Indian communities in the local administration and the national parliament. The total number of white MPs should continue to outweigh considerably the number of non-whites. The complete domination of the white minority will also be kept at all governmental levels.

The "reform" excludes from political life all African citizens comprising 80 per cent of South Africa's population.

The "new measures" of the Pretoria regime, widely publicized by the racist propaganda, have been immediately rejected by the African National Congress of South Africa, as well as by other progressive organizations of the country. The "constitutional reforms" of the racist have nothing to do with democracy, declared one of the leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa.

## ADVANCED AGE IN FOCUS

Vienna. The world assembly on old-age problems has adopted the basic document of an international plan of action. The assembly was held here on the initiative of and under the auspices of the UN.

The delegates of the socialist

countries expressed the hope that the assembly's findings will help governments solve problems primarily bearing on the creation of guarantees for implementing the right of old people to work, social security, medical service and housing.

## America: 5,000-million-dollar deficit

Washington. The American foreign trade deficit reached 5,000 million dollars in the second quarter of this year, the US Department of Commerce has reported. It further disclosed that the depression in foreign trade which affected American exports to all parts of the globe has kept steady since

January 1981 and has a chronic nature. Experts point out that the economic difficulties facing capitalist nations leave little hope for a speedy recovery. Export-oriented industries provide jobs for some 3,000,000 workers in the USA, i.e. nearly 14 per cent of the manufacturing labour force.

## Science and technology

### HOW TO LOSE WEIGHT?

Scientists from the University of Copenhagen have devised a new method of losing weight which has been successfully tested on five patients suffering from obesity. A patient's stomach is inflated with air cylinders—this gets rid of his hunger, and loss of weight takes place as a result of reduced appetite. During experiments ten cylinders inflated with air were lodged in a stomach for a total of 130 days.

### SOLAR TIMEPIECE

West German scientists are conducting tests on silicon solar cells to be used as power supply for wall clocks.

These solar cells come in the form of miniature strips that are pasted instead of numbers on the dial plate. Twelve such cells are linked together and generate sufficient power to lead the mechanism of a quartz clock. At night a storage battery, charged in the daytime, is used as a power source for the clock.

### CONVERTIPLANE

The US aircraft designers have invented a new flying machine which they named the convertiplane—a kind of hybrid of a plane and a helicopter. During take-off the engines with propellers are arranged vertically and lift the convertiplane into the air just like a helicopter. After climbing the engines turn horizontally and operate like usual aircraft engines. During tests the machine reached a flight speed of 500 km/h.

### RESCUE CAPSULE

British scientists have invented a capsule for the victims of supercooling. Outwardly it resembles a sleeping bag. The body of the victim placed in it is surrounded by a layer of polyethylene fabric with a long nap. Such a fabric is notable for its capillarity and absorbs moisture well. A man takes out of icy water may be put in the capsule in his wet clothes.

## OF INTEREST

### British Museum employs cats

As from May 1982, six cats have joined the staff of the British Museum, in London. They wear a special uniform (a yellow collar) and receive a salary of 50 pounds a year. But they do not get food every day. This is to prevent them from becoming lazy, the management explains. The new employees' task is to catch the mice which come in like the valuable manuscripts stored in the museum.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### THE WEST'S 'NEW' PROPOSALS AND OLD IMPASSES

The twenty-seventh round of the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe drew to a close in mid-July, PRAVDA writes.

But did the West — which for two and a half years has refused from putting forward a single proposal at the Vienna talks — really make an effort to draw the positions of NATO and the socialist states closer together—something the public has long been hoping for, the paper asks.

Butter, NATO countries proceeded from the possibility of reducing armed forces and armaments over a four-five year period. Now, however, they are backtracking on this proposal (to limit arms which has come to be typical of the Western side) and they are trying to drag out personnel reductions over seven years and to implement them in four stages. At the same time the transition from one stage to another is to be accompanied by all kinds of unilateral, in any case, demands.

NATO's long-range "innovation", says the paper, amounts to an attempt to prolong the process of the entire process of lowering the levels of military confrontation in Central Europe. There is therefore nothing constructive in the proposal—on the contrary, it is a backward step.

### CHINA PUTS ITS STAKES ON WAR

Having asked heavily in military might in the solution of major internal and foreign policy issues, the Peking leadership is now making measures to build up the strength of the Chinese army, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper writes. The recent decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on the restoration of paramilitary formations — production-and-building corps in Xinjiang — is directly connected with the continuing policy of the rearmament of young people from urban to rural areas, with an emphasis on the forced assimilation of indigenous nationalities, and with aggressive preparations being mounted on the borders of neighbouring states. In the past decades Soviets have had repeated recourse to the army, both directly and indirectly, threatening to use military force against neighbouring states and sometimes engaging in armed provocation.

The guidelines of China's military policy and its content confirm the Peking leadership's adherence to a policy of militarization of the country, and demonstrating increased threat of such a policy for the Chinese people themselves and for world peace.

### WASHINGTON'S DOUBLE-FACED STANCE

Commenting on the White House's foreign policy, IZVESTIYA's political analyst Alexander Novik stressed that only recently the American leaders showed everything willing to peace, disarmament and cooperation, now the US president says he is just about ready to launch a military demonstration, with White House threats alternating with serious on peace, disarmament and talks.

Why this transformation? One reason is opposition by American allies and the growing discontent of an influential section of the American political elite. Mass protest demonstrations that originated in West Europe eventually engulfed the US, forcing Washington to alter, if not its policy, its phrasology.

All the odds are, the paper notes, that Washington's invitation to talks is a tactical strategy designed to play down the excessively aggressive image of the current administration and allow the tears of the allies and the public.

### CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION GROWS

Commenting on mounting frictions between the White House and Congress, TASS military analyst V. Bogachev notes that:

One feature of the current souring in relations between president and Congress is their differences on military political matters. Let an area where neither the Reagan administration nor the Congress approve practically all of its bills. Recently the House of Representatives passed an amendment to a military spending bill, banning appropriation of funds for development, tests, purchases and maintenance of any nuclear weapon systems contradicting US strategic arms policy unless the president notifies Congress within at least 30 days that he is willing in the supreme national interest and provides appropriate explanations.

Doubtless the White House will attempt to kill this amendment of Senate and House coordination committee sittings. It is clear, however, irrespective of the clashing of views, that even in Congress, there are now people who have internalized the drive for keeping intact, if only a few of them, the gains made by the USSR and the US in the 70s, in the strategic arms limitation and reduction area, the agency points out.

### Walking speed

Two American scientists visited a number of countries to study the speed of pedestrians' movement. They discovered the inhabitants of New York and Munich walk quicker than others in a second on average pedestrian in these cities covers 107 centimetres. But the "fastest" pedestrians live on Corsica Island. They cover, on average, of 88 cm per second.

These guys from Arizona have made it into the Guinness Book of Records: 26 of them crammed onto a platform, you were metre in size, using a spring-board to catapult them into position.

Photo: Koyalsky-TASS

## VIEWPOINT

## Why the U.S. would have no truck with PLO

Washington claims it will not enter direct talks with the PLO until the latter announces its recognition of the Security Council resolutions 242 and 338. This has naturally angered many people who are unfamiliar with the content of these resolutions and they have their protests loudly heard, which is exactly what the American administration's demagogic allegations of PLO "terrorism" have directed at. In real life, Washington and the Israeli expansionists are falsifying the gist of these documents, brazenly deceiving the world public.

Resolution 242 was adopted by the Security Council on November 22, 1967 and emphasized the inalienability of solving and occupying foreign territory, and recognized the right of all Middle East states to secure their existence while commonly accepted borders.

Resolutions refer to some states, making no mention whatsoever of a Palestinian state and the right of the Palestinians to self-determination or the role of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the people of Palestine. This is why when Yassir Arafat told American Congressmen in the UN General Assembly and the Security Council regarding the Palestinian issue he only confirmed the present-day reality.

An impartial stance in the matter is impossible without taking due account of the PLO position. Significantly, the PLO sees its agreement with resolution 242 as an indirect recognition of Israel's right to exist, whereas the document says nothing of the Palestinian right to their independent statehood.

Moreover, the resolution itself dwells on the right to exist for all Middle East nations, but, like

15 years ago, no Arab state of Palestine still is ready to waive from their fold. This is why, by its very spirit, the time of its adoption, and the events which brought it about, the resolution primarily addresses Israel, which staged a large-scale aggression against the Arabs in June 1967, seizing the territory of many neighbouring states.

But Tel Aviv adamantly insists the resolution is directed elsewhere and fully proscribes for a PLO recognition of its true form. Israel has been bargaining for unilateral advantages in this respect: the American-Israeli strategic partners in the Middle East see the PLO position as "hostile" to Israel's assistance, having long used this as a "legitimate" pretext for physical extermination of the leading organization of the Palestinian Arabs.

According to Israeli expansionists' logic, one can dismiss 222 resolutions as the Palestin-

ian issue, recognizing in fact only one of them, the 242nd one — but not necessary implementing it. This is why Tel Aviv has now for 15 years occupied the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaze Strip, the Syrian Golan Heights, and East Jerusalem, which it has recently annexed.

This is why Yassir Arafat was fully justified in confirming to his organization's position to P. Macdonald. Resolution 242 primarily addresses Israel as an aggressor state which ought to have pulled out its forces from seized territory, as early as 15 years ago, only then could it justifiably demand a compliance with the principle of a secure existence within commonly accepted borders.

The Israeli rulers, nevertheless, chose to act otherwise, first dealing preventive blows on Arabs, capturing their lands, killing scores of thousands of people and destroying cities, and only then demanding that the Arabs observe the legitimate interests of the Israeli state.

This is a preposterous position. Israel's refusal to recognize the Palestinians' right to their own state is still the root cause of the crisis in the area, and this position enjoys continuous US support enabling as it does Washington to expand the sphere of its military-political supremacy in the Middle East. The extermination of Palestinians in Beirut is sufficient evidence of that.

Eduard RYABTSEV



len issue, recognizing in fact only one of them, the 242nd one — but not necessary implementing it. This is why Tel Aviv has now for 15 years occupied the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaze Strip, the Syrian Golan Heights, and East Jerusalem, which it has recently annexed.

This is why Yassir Arafat was fully justified in confirming to his organization's position to P. Macdonald. Resolution 242 primarily addresses Israel as an aggressor state which ought to have pulled out its forces from seized territory, as early as 15 years ago, only then could it justifiably demand a compliance with the principle of a secure existence within commonly accepted borders.

The Israeli rulers, nevertheless, chose to act otherwise, first dealing preventive blows on Arabs, capturing their lands, killing scores of thousands of people and destroying cities, and only then demanding that the Arabs observe the legitimate interests of the Israeli state.

This is a preposterous position. Israel's refusal to recognize the Palestinians' right to their own state is still the root cause of the crisis in the area, and this position enjoys continuous US support enabling as it does Washington to expand the sphere of its military-political supremacy in the Middle East. The extermination of Palestinians in Beirut is sufficient evidence of that.

According to Israeli expansionists' logic, one can dismiss 222 resolutions as the Palestin-

AN INFORMATION No. 63, 1982



## Round the Soviet Union

THE CENTENARY OF THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEAR HAS BEEN MARKED BY AN ALL-UNION SCHOOL HELD IN YAKUTSK ON THE SUBJECTS OF THE POLAR IONOSPHERE AND RELATIONS WITHIN THE MAGNETOSPHERE AND IONOSPHERE. The young geophysicists who have survived here from all over the country will attend lectures and hear reports by leading experts in the field. Today this branch of science sets the pace for progress in efforts to improve methods to forecast radio-wave propagation, and the influence which factors operating in outer space have on the weather formation processes.

FARMERS WILL SAVE THEMSELVES MANY A HEADACHE BY MAKING USE OF A BLACK FILM MANUFACTURED BY THE "CAPROLACTAM" ASSOCIATION IN THE GORIKI REGION. Spread on the ground, the film prevents weeds, preserves moisture in the soil, and makes it warmer, and in this way helps crops to grow faster. It is made from the association's waste products.

THERE ARE SOME 130 PLANETARY SYSTEMS LIKE OURS WITHIN 30 LIGHT YEARS OF THE EARTH — THE BEST STUDIED SECTION OF OUR GALAXY. This conclusion was made by scientists working at the Kharkov University observatory, in the Ukraine. On the basis of many years of observation of the stars and theoretical analysis, they have devised a formula to calculate the number of stars with planets.

TRACKS WILL SOON BE LAID IN THE YURGUN TUNNEL ON THE IDZHEVAN-RAZDAN RAILWAY, AT PRESENT UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN ARMENIA. Workers from many Unions republics helped the Armenians complete construction work on the tunnel.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING IN THIS COUNTRY

The USSR has a unified system of education which provides secondary, vocational, technical and special — both secondary and higher — education, writes the magazine *POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE*. Today, more than 100 million people are receiving education, of whom 44.3 million are students of secondary schools, four million of vocational and technical schools, 4.8 million at secondary specialized educational establishments, and 5.2 million at higher educational institutions.

Today, it is very important that during their years of study, schoolchildren should not only grasp the elements of science, but also learn some jobs so that they can start working when they leave school.

The Soviet system of vocational and technical training is the most rational, for it meets modern requirements for the training of skilled workers. This country has more than 7,000 vocational and technical schools of different types, specializing in different fields. Specialists in training groups of workers in related fields such as in engineering, construction, chemical industry, transport, mechanized farming, etc. — all in all 1,400 jobs. These specializations enable these schools to raise the standard of skills, perfect their material basis and teaching aids, and strengthen their links with the industries where their students receive their training. Surveys show that workers who were trained in vocational and technical schools improve their skills twice as fast compared to the workers who were trained on the job.

### PHYSICISTS AND PHILOSOPHERS: JOINT EFFORT NEEDED

Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, discusses in the *NAUKA I ŽIZN* magazine the need for a philosophical approach to physics and to other natural sciences. We must get rid of the attitude which used to prevail in the 30s when philosophy and the natural

sciences were opposed to each other, he states. The two are interrelated: the philosopher's frame of reference should not be based purely on mental processes, while natural scientists can't hope to create something worthwhile without undertaking a thorough philosophical analysis of their problems.

The interaction of various sciences, including natural sciences and philosophy, was taken into account in compiling a comprehensive programme for scientific and technical progress covering the period from 1985 to 2000, the author continues. A Scientific Council was set up at the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences to deal with philosophical and social problems in science and technology, with many noted Soviet scientists taking part.

Recently a series of interesting and important studies have appeared, including some written jointly by philosophers and natural scientists.

### MENTAL EQUILIBRIUM AND HOW TO PRESERVE IT

This is one of many problems which the psychologists and psychiatrists working for the recently established Centre for Psychological Health in Moscow, will be dealing with. The Centre's aims were discussed in *MOEDITSINSKAYA GAZETA* by Boris Vartanyan, its Deputy Director and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

Until very recently psychology in the Soviet Union was concentrated on the study of the so-called large-scale psychoses. However, the general background of our life, the last part of which we are forced to live and the mental and emotional stress that we undergo demand that attention now be given to preventive psychiatry. Doctors are in need of specific recommendations as to the best ways of safeguarding mental equilibrium and of preventing the development of mental disorder.

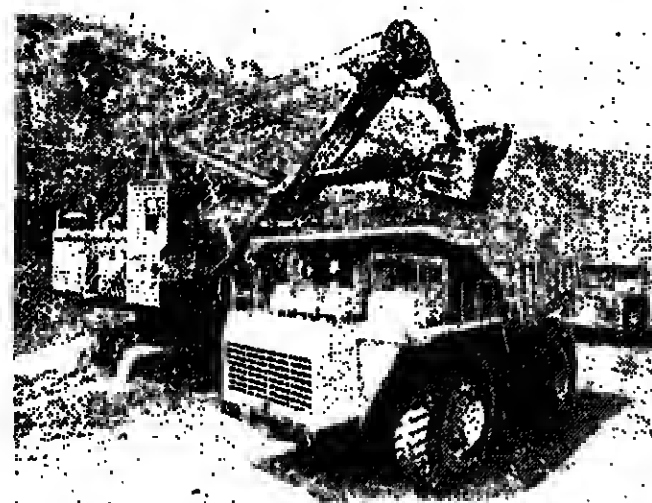
The new Centre forms part of a general strategy devised by the Academy of Medical Sciences to boost and coordinate a nationwide effort in this field. Scientific guidelines for preventive mental health, a vast and little explored domain, are badly needed, continues the author. The results of research work in

The BelAZ motor works plant at Zhudino outside the Byelorussian capital Minsk is producing the country's most powerful and biggest trucks, among them 45-, 75- and 110-tonne models working in pits and mines in Kazakhstan, the Urals and the Ukraine, and on nearly all major projects across the land.

Thin trucks were on show at various international shows, winning gold medals at the Leipzig and Plovdiv fairs, and are in big demand abroad—in socialist countries, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Most of the export models stand up well to the cold and heat of both deserts and mountains.

Even bigger trucks are being successfully developed at the plant, with the 100-tonne prototypes now being put through their paces in various parts of the country.

## BYELORUSSIAN 'GIANTS'



The 110-tonne model has wheels whose diameter is nearly twice the height of a human being.

## GAS PIPELINE DESIGN

Multipurpose structures for domestic and industrial facilities have been suggested in the builders of the Urengoi-Tikvinsk gas pipeline by the Khabarovsk Institute of Industrial Design. They had carried out research together with engineers of the GDR.

A combination of such sections may provide a comfortable house for two, a spacious hostel or a whole urban residential area. The same elements serve to build compressor units and power stations, garages and air terminals.

The strong frameless structures are highly secured with draw rods. Compact and light, they can be hoisted by helicopter and tractor trolleys, as well as in trucks. This makes them indispensable in the development areas of the Far East and Far North.

## FURNACES FOR PIPES

A special complex built at the Khabarovsk pipe factory is intended for extending the lifetime of high-pressure pipelines. The new technological lines renter around tunneling furnaces in which pipes will rotate and acquire a polythene coating impregnated with epoxy resin. This 3-mm thick coating will resist perfect pipes from external impact. The new complex is capable of producing 760 thousand tonnes of corrosion-proof pipes for transporting gas over long distances.

## THE RAINBOW ROSE

There are believed to be several thousand varieties of the rose in the world, only a few of which are suitable for the production of rose-petal oil, a highly valued commodity. The latter varieties are extremely difficult to grow. A special climate, soil, fertilizers, and much else is required for oil to accumulate in large quantities in their petals.

This year a new variety of oil-producing rose, called Rainbow, was bred at the Crimean Oil and Fiber Cultures and Oils amelioration. In view of the fact that it multiplies easily and is a fast grower, as well as having a great number of heavy buds—the Rainbow holds out prospects of a rich harvest. Its great number of buds will make picking, usually a labour-consuming operation, easier.

While many countries specialize in producing new varieties of roses, the oil and ether rose is only bred in this country and Bulgaria. They started cultivating it in Bulgaria 250 years ago. To begin with plantations in Russia were so small that as much as 1,000 kilograms of rose oil, an essential component in the perfume industry, were imported annually. Today the USSR is a leading producer of rose oil.

Selectionists continue their search for a perfect variety conforming to all the 12 qualifications for the oil and ether rose.

This field need to be interpreted. It has become known for instance that oncological patients are less prone to endogenous psychoses.

Our task now is to determine the environment conducive to mental disorder and the risk levels to which different groups of individuals prone to psychological disorders are subject.

The new institute will study patients in the social border-line states. The approach will be according to age. This also relates to the selection of preventive treatment.

Even the structure of the institute reflects its orientation: approach to preventive psychiatry. It will have special departments for children, teenagers, adults and the elderly.

### YOUNG FILM MAKERS SPEAK OUT

Not long ago the *MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA* newspaper sponsored a round-table discussion for young film makers to consider the opportunities presented to them in Soviet cinematography and the ones they choose to follow up.

Common to all young film makers is their particular approach to the professional side of their business and their youthful vigour, no matter how imperfect it is. Their works are youthful temperance in the cinematography of all young directors working in the field, rather than the theme or genre they prefer. The young wish to test their abilities, to convey their attitudes to life and their youthfulness.

Pavel Chukhrai, a young director, believes that a young film maker no longer unconsciously either technical or professional difficulties, inherent in budding directions. Seven years ago a young director found it difficult to shoot a film of his own, now it is the erosion of the debut association, this problem no longer exists. Yet difficulties remain, as in any other art or with any other artist, especially that of choosing the right theme.

To establish yourself in cinema is only possible when you are able to defend your point of view in a well-founded and bold way, young director believes. While many things can be taken for granted when it comes to the debut, the young always need to persuade others to believe in their ideas.

## SHEARS FOR CUTTING SCRAP METAL

In Leningrad, a shearing press has recently been commissioned, which is as high as a three-storey building. Its hydraulic system is capable of producing a 1,200-tonne effort to cut bulky scrap metal and make it into compact blocks for further melting. The blocked scrap metal can be transported by fewer railway cars and can easily be loaded into the furnace. This makes temperatures inside the furnace more stable. The resulting steel is therefore of a better quality.

Thanks to the use of special technology the Leningrad scrap metal recycling facilities deliver only pressed scrap, thus reducing overall losses.

## STAKING ON IRRIGATION

Some subtropical areas in Georgia have been turned into irrigated farming zones. Another 900 hectares of fodder-growing land in the Samtredia cattle-breeding complex in the west of the republic have been irrigated by water from a new system built near Kutaisi.

This is the sixth system to have been built recently in this region of the republic, with irrigated farmland now amounting to over 100,000 hectares.

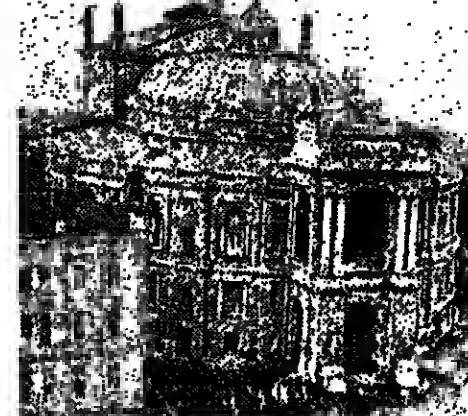
In Western Georgia where there is no missed land, the main method of increasing crops is by the introduction of irrigation. The plantations yield five times as much when irrigated. The first irrigation system was built on the Rioni River six years ago. It was way back in 1924 that ten thousand hectares of maize (and the recently introduced tea and citrus plantations) were irrigated for the first time. The system is now being reconstructed to double its capacity.

## Places to visit

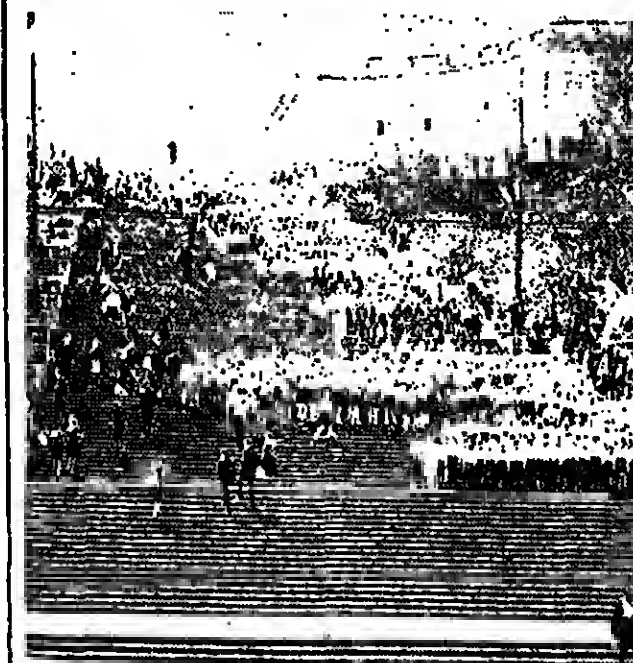
## ODESSA

Odessa was founded in 1794 when a harbour was built and named after the Greek town of Odessos which had originally existed on the site in the 3rd century A.D.

Odessa is a picturesque southern city laid out in a semicircle along the shores of the Black Sea. Like precious stones set in the emerald green of chestnut trees, poplars, and the vines which grow up the walls of the houses, the palaces built by famous architects in the 18th-19th centuries adorn the city. Various styles and epochs find reflection in the city's architecture. But the pride and joy of the people of Odessa is the Primorsky boulevard with its famous flight of steps (there are 192 of them) descending to the sea. The steps are known to many people from Eisenstein's film "Battleship Potemkin".



Odessa's Opera House.



Potemkin Stairsway.

But development in the city has not stagnated: it continues to grow, expanding in the south- and north-west. The distinguishing features of the layout of Odessa are its regularity — it was laid out in this way even in the last century when all its streets were only 22 metres wide — and the abundance of vegetation. It is these two concepts that lie in the basis of the new housing estates that are built today in conformity with modern town planning requirements.

Odessa coastal salt lakes have long been famous for their wholesome muds which have proved to be an effective cure against many ailments. Today there are many sanatoriums along the coast around Odessa specializing in such treatment as mud and sea salt baths as well as sea-bathing.

The people of Odessa are known for their great humour and wit — characteristics that contribute towards making the tourist's visit to the town a particularly pleasant one.

## Science and technology

### A JOINT GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION

A Soviet-French geographic expedition has come down from above-the-cloud heights after travelling thousands of kilometres in the mountains of Chirchik-Angusta, Dagestan and Azerbaijan. The purpose of the joint research during this field symposium which ended in Baku, consisted in comparing the natural conditions, natural resources and the life of the local population of the French Alps and the Eastern Caucasus, as well as the preparation of recommendations on economic development of the regions.

The guest geographers examined some Azerbaijani projects where thousands of hectares of mountain slopes have been turned into vineyards on the recommendation of geographers.

### ARTASHAT REVEALS ITS SECRETS

During the excavations of Artashat, the capital of ancient Armenia (2nd century B.C. — 1st century A.D.), archaeologists have opened an unknown page of history. It was established that the city was much bigger than earlier presumed and covered 400-500 hectares, which is considerable for that period.

The findings include an imposing collection of statues, bas-reliefs, coins, and glassware, articles of everyday use imported from different countries and eras.

No other city of ancient Armenia has ever left such traces of the people's history as Artashat, said Academician B. Akhikyan, head of the excavations, Director of the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography at the Academy of Sciences in Armenia. For nearly 500 years it had been the capital of a united and strong Armenian state having played a major part both in the country's political unification and in the development of its economy and culture.

For a long time the site of the ancient capital had been unknown, but in the 20th century archaeologists no longer doubted that the site of the city was situated in the Ararat Valley, on the hill of Khoryat. Their hypotheses were confirmed in 1967 when, in the process of laying a water conduit in the village of Pokrovsk, Latin inscriptions were discovered and they served as a pretext for excavations.

## VIEWPOINT

### FOREIGN TRADE AND PROGRESS IN THE SOVIET ECONOMY

"The USSR Foreign Trade in 1981" is a collection of statistical data which has just been published. The compilers emphasize that last year Soviet foreign trade continued to develop successfully. Compared with 1980, the volume of Soviet foreign trade increased by 16.6 per cent. This country maintained a positive balance of payments, with Soviet exports at \$7.1 thousand million rubles and imports at \$2.6 thousand million.

The data in the book completely disprove the myth which is insistently peddled by bourgeois propaganda that the Soviet economy cannot develop successfully without machines, equipment and technologies imported from the developed capitalist countries.

Possessing a powerful industrial, scientific and technological potential, and rich in natural resources, this country mainly relies on its own resources in its economic development. At the same time, like other countries, it seeks to take advantage of the international division of labour in order to mobilize additional resources for a successful solution of the economic tasks and to save time, and to raise the efficiency of its industries.

It is natural that our main partners are socialist countries, relations with whom are based on a long-term planned basis, with specialization and cooperation in production being made more and more intense. More than half of the Soviet volume of foreign trade — 52.8 per cent last year — was done within the socialist market.

The Soviet Union is seeking to expand its stable mutually beneficial trade and economic relations with capitalist countries which show interest in cooperating with us. Trade with these countries, undoubtedly, helps us, in a way, to speed up our economic progress, and, at the same time, helps our partners from the capitalist world to solve their own vital economic problems.

Soviet trade with the developed capitalist countries increased by 12 per cent last year. Yet, the share of these countries in the overall Soviet foreign trade was still somewhat low — 32.2 per cent. These links were affected by complex trade and political conditions which were established created by the American administration's efforts to interfere with the development of normal economic relations between the countries of Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

Last year, this country imported machines, equipment and vehicles to the tune of 15.9 thousand million rubles. But, as was said before, nearly two-thirds of these purchases were made from the other socialist countries. The total imports from industrially developed capitalist countries constituted a figure to the order of one and a half per cent of the 1981 Soviet GNP.

The Soviet Union is not only a major consumer of machines and equipment in the world market, but also a major supplier of power and metallurgical equipment, vehicles, agricultural machines, and machine-tools. In 1981, it sold to other countries machines and technology worth 7.8 thousand million rubles. Soviet deliveries of machines and equipment to the industrially developed capitalist countries in that year increased by 20 per cent. There was also a substantial increase in the exports of these goods to developing countries.

## FIFTEEN-YEAR-OLD CAPTAINS

Fifteen-year-old captains from "The Young Seaman" club nudged a drifting voyage in the north-east waters, relieving each other from the steering wheel "Mikhail Lermontov".

The boys took the ship quite confidently through the waters of Lake Onega, several locks and by several rivers in the White Sea-Baltic Sea canal, east en route to the Bay of the Solovki Islands, and having made the return voyage, moored at their home pier in Petrozavodsk.

The experienced sailors who watched the young crew in action were satisfied with their performance: the boys coped competently during a storm, gave clear commands from the bridge, plotted the route independently and handled the complex equipment in the engine room and in the radio house.

The voyage is the seventh since the beginning of the summer vacations. Three more voyages will be made before studies resume in the autumn.

"The Young Seaman" club in Petrozavodsk has become one of the centres for vocational orientation. Many club members became cadets of the Petrozavodsk diver navigation school, which trains captains and mechanics.

## ENGINEERS' CLUB RUSSIAN TEACHERS

Bibhakar Saran, an Indian student, obtained his diploma in philosophy at the Tashkent Polytechnic. The first twenty-eight foreign students to have graduated from the Polytechnic received certificates qualifying them to teach Russian along with their diploma in engineering.

Young specialists from developing countries master the Russian language at a special course introduced one year ago at all the technical colleges of the Uzbek capital.

## AMATEUR CHOIR RESURRECTS OLD CANTATAS

The amateur chamber choir attached to the Vladimir-Suzdal Museum complex has been in existence for nearly eight years. It was founded and is now led by P. Markin who teaches at the Vladimir Pedagogical Institute. The choir consists of forty singers — factory workers, engineers and students from local arts and technical schools. Not long ago Vladimir celebrated the 125th anniversary of the birth of the well-known Russian composer, Sergei Taneyev. The choir prepared a special programme of their famous compositions for the event.

Musicians helped restore and perform a number of 19th-century cantatas which today are part of the choir's repertoire.

## RIGA FASHION IS A CHIC ACCESSIBLE TO ALL



A number of dresses (left), evening dress (centre) and youth dress (right) are just part of designs displayed recently in Moscow by the Fashion House from Riga, the capital of the Latvian republic.



# ENTERTAINMENT

## A taste of the Ukraine

An audience of two million and the combined talent of 48 cities—not a bad beginning for a young company, you might think. But this was exactly how the Kiev Music Hall began several years ago when they put on their first programme "Painting for a Show".

This Ukrainian company will be presenting in Moscow, till August 20, their new show "Hall a Million Dawns" at the Luchnik Palace of Sport.

Kiev, the mother of all Russian towns, this year is celebrating its 1,500th anniversary. By a clever combination of choreography, folk music, movement and lighting effects the Luchnik audiences will be transported back through the ages to medieval Kiev where they will find themselves in the midst of a multilingual and highly talented. Here they will be entertained by skomorokhs (travelling singers and clowns), by dancing Gypsy women, or they can watch fierce "bantian fights" which make people laugh till the tears run down their cheeks.

The new programme is a mixture of old (folklore and tra-

ditional and new, transformed into the genres and forms typical of the music hall.

As for the songs, you will love them! They range from old Russian romances, long and plaintive Ukrainian ballads and Gypsy songs, to modern pop-

Igor MIKHAYLOV



Photos by Andrei Knyazev and Igor Lileev

## THE UFFIZI ADDS TO ITS COLLECTION OF SELF-PORTRAITS

Florence, the city of Botticelli, Leonardo, and Michelangelo, is world famous as a great centre for the arts. The Uffizi, the Louvre and the Hermitage, are spoken of in the same breath.

This year the Uffizi is celebrating its 400th anniversary. This famous gallery has a unique collection, the only one to existence, of self-portraits of famous artists. There are up to a thousand canvases in the collection and among them self-portraits by the Russian artists Orest Kiprensky, Karl Bryullov, Ivan Alievsky, Ilya Repin and Boris Kustodiev.

Luciano Berté, the director of the Uffizi, decided to celebrate the gallery's 400th jubilee by adding to the collection, and self-portraits by Renato Guttuso, El Greco and Giacomo Manzù are among recent additions.

Academician Dmitry Nalimov was one of the Soviet artists approached.

We are very grateful to have received a portrait of a Soviet artist in this jubilee year, says Luciano Berté. Soviet art is an art of a great country and a great people, which has contributed immortal masterpieces in various areas of art. It is inseparable from world culture. In early 1979 we signed a protocol on cooperation between our gal-

lery and the Hermitage. Today this agreement is being successfully implemented, and cooperation between us is expanding in many directions, for instance, exchange of shows, exchange trips by restorers and other specialists, etc. I am sure that the works by Dmitry Nalimov and other Soviet artists will attract the attention of our many visitors. For them this will be an acquaintance with the world of Soviet fine arts.

## FEATURE FILM ABOUT LEO TOLSTOY

Sergei Gerasimov, a leading Soviet film director, is now working at a cinema version of Leo Tolstoy's biography. At present he is putting the finishing touches to the script.

Gerasimov is making use of Tolstoy's diaries, his notes, letters and numerous memoirs. The film will describe in detail the numerous dramatic events of the last period of Tolstoy's life, his exodus from Yasnaya Polyana and his death.

Gerasimov plans to depict the life and creative activity of Leo Tolstoy against a broad historic

## FACTS and EVENTS

**Festivals.** A traditional festival of chamber music has ended in the Finnish city of Kuhmo. This year a special feature of the festival was music by the famous Soviet composer Dmitry Shostakovich.

**Tours.** The Big Children's Chorus of the USSR Television and Radio gave a concert in one of the biggest concert halls of Tokyo. This is their first performance of their Japanese tour.

**Ballet.** The Bystorussian Bolshoi Opera and Ballet Company in Minsk gave a premiere performance of Ya. Gilev's ballet "The Mound" based on Yanka Kapele's poems "The Mound" and "The Tomb of the Lion". The music and the choreography in the ballet features rich Byelorussian folklore.

**Restoration.** In Uzbekistan, restoration work has been completed on the architectural complex of Lyabi-Khauz which stood in the centre of the city of Bukhara in the 13th-17th centuries. Completely restored are two madrasahs, a monastery, a stopped reservoir, and several trade arcades, bath houses and caravanserais which form part of this remarkable monument of Oriental architecture. In Bukhara, 228 architectural monuments are presently being restored.

background and to provide an idea not only of his creative but also of his public activity.

According to Gerasimov, a central theme in the film will be Leo Tolstoy's moral and philosophical quest. Much emphasis will be put on his long and painful search for the answer to global questions such as the meaning of life, the significance of men and his obligations to society and his family.

Actor trials will start soon. Gerasimov plans to play the part of Tolstoy himself.

## MOLIERE'S CHARACTERS LEARN TO SING

The opera "Les Fourberies de Scapin", by Leningrad composer Yuliy Folik, promises to goers a novel encounter with the character of Moliere's well-known comedy.

"The world of opera has got to discover Moliere. Many of his comedies, including the Fourberies de Scapin, are such harmony with the opera genre that they serve as a ready-made libretto," says the composer. "Working on the opera I had recourse to French, Italian and Spanish poetry of the 17th century, and to the works of Moliere's contemporaries. Blending them organically in the action I have been able to bring out more vividly the philosophical implications of the comedy."

By linking different world pieces, the composer, as he has put it, strove to recreate the style of 17th- and 18th-century opera music via modern harmony. The action of the opera takes place at a carnival in Paris, where vocal arts blend with choreographic numbers and ends with a hymn to the illustrious French master of comedy whose characters have endured centuries.

## OUT-OF-DOORS THEATRE

"Harry János", the cabaret musical comedy by Z. Koltai, started off an annual summer festival to the culture square in the old Hungarian town of Szeged. Thousands of visitors from throughout the country and from abroad flocked to this dramatic art extravaganza.

Alongside Hungarian actors there will be performers from their counterparts, including from the Soviet Union. For instance, Bolshoi soloists L. Arstanev and V. Pyatkov who will sing the leads in Verdi's "Trovatore", and there will be the performances by the Bolshoi company of the Pirm Opera and Ballet Theatre, which will perform Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake".

# BUSINESS

## FINNSTROJ'S FIRST TEN YEARS

The Finnstroj joint stock company to which a number of Finnish firms are affiliated helped build the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper combine in the Leningrad Region and the Kostomuksha mining and processing combine in the Karelian Autonomous Republic in the north-west of the USSR, and in such ways it contributes effectively to the promotion of cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Finland.

At the present time the company which now handles over 80 per cent of Soviet-Finnish trade, is celebrating its first ten years in business. Two units of the Svetogorsk pulp-and-paper combine are already in operation, and assembly work is in progress on a printing paper plant with an annual output of 160,000 tonnes. By the autumn of 1984, Finnstroj is also due to build apartment blocks con-

taining 1,300 flats in the area, as well as a hotel, a kindergarten, and municipal purification facilities.

When work was at its peak up to 1,400 and 3,700 Finnish construction workers were employed respectively in Svetogorsk and Kostomuksha, each of whom provided jobs for three workers back home in Finland.

The decade at present being celebrated represents but the first stage in Soviet-Finnish cooperation in construction, with new, possibly even bigger projects planned for the future. According to Finnstroj executive manager, R. Kangaslahti, the company is due to take part in building a new seaport at Tallinn, a pulp-and-paper plant at Vyborg and a woodworking plant on the Yenisei in addition to many other projects.

## For Soviet railways

At a recent ceremony which took place at a train depot in the town of Naussiralliz (GDR), a new 1,250th Soviet Diesel locomotive was handed over to GDR railwaymen.

The GDR has been importing Soviet-built Diesel locomotives for electrical transmission since 1956. Today, the total production of these locomotives on GDR railways is more than 4.2 million h.p. They carry nearly 60 per cent of all cargo and passengers and in a year, they cover a total distance of nearly 160 million kilometres.

Enagomashexport, the Soviet foreign trade association, ensures a constant delivery of spares for the Soviet-supplied locomotives. While the technical centre run by the Soviet Trade mission in Berlin runs a guaranteed maintenance service for the vehicles.

Meanwhile the GDR continues to supply the Soviet Union with different types of rolling stock, supplies that increase with each passing year. Since the current five-year plan period began, more than six thousand GDR-built refrigerating wagons and hundred of passenger coaches have been delivered to the USSR.

The Soviet and East German industries producing railway locomotives and carriages cooperate closely in improving their products and in the design of new models. They carry out joint tests on Diesel locomotives and carriages.

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### TECHNOPROMEXPORT

OVER 200 POWER PROJECTS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD WITH THE TOTAL CAPACITY OF 50 MW HAVE BEEN BUILT OR ARE BEING BUILT WITH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OF V/O "TECHNOPROMEXPORT"

V/O "TECHNOPROMEXPORT" IS CARRYING OUT ALL TYPES OF WORK IN CONNECTION WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THERMAL AND HYDRAULIC POWER STATIONS OF VARIOUS CAPACITY, AS WELL AS OF HIGH-VOLTAGE ELECTRIC POWER LINES AND SUBSTATIONS.

FOR CONSTRUCTION OF POWER PROJECTS V/O "TECHNOPROMEXPORT" OFFERS A FULL SCOPE OF SERVICES, INCLUDING:

- Investigation and survey work;
- design work;
- delivery of complete technological equipment;
- erection and adjustment of equipment;
- commissioning of the project;
- sending of specialists to the place of construction;
- training of the local personnel in the Contractor's country and the USSR.

V/O "TECHNOPROMEXPORT"

- takes on obligations on construction of power projects on the "turnkey basis" and to cooperation with foreign firms;
- carries out imparting of experience and knowledge ("know-how") in the field of designing, construction and modernization of power projects;
- delivers spare parts;
- undertakes servicing of the delivered equipment.

Please, forward your requests and proposals to the address:

V/O "Technopromexport", 18/1 Osvobodivshaya nab., 113324 Moscow, USSR

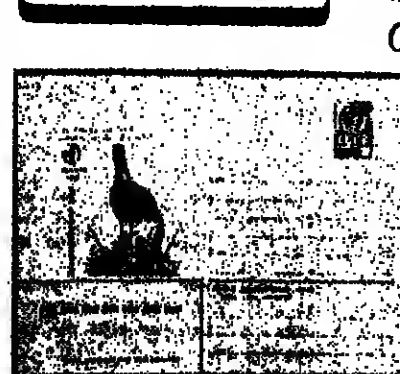
Telegraph: Technopromexport Moscow  
Telephone: 220-15-23  
Telex: 411158

## FOR ICELAND'S POWER INDUSTRY

The Icelandic national power company Landsvirkjun has signed without any reservations an act accepting third power unit of the Sigfella Hydro, which states that all the equipment is reliable. Similar documents were signed for the first two power units in 1976. The directors and

the management of the Landsvirkjun company wrote to the USSR Embassy and the Soviet Trade Representation making a point of the high reliability of the Soviet equipment, as well as skilled work of Soviet specialists at the Sigfella project.

## Philately

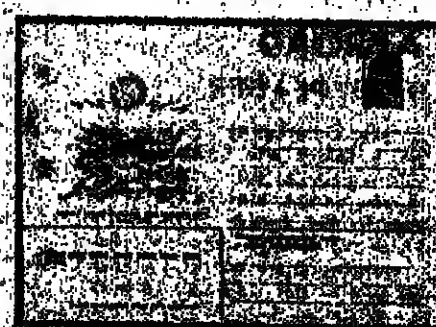


## CONGRESS COMMEMORATED

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a postage stamp envelope marking the 17th International Ornithology congress, soon to open in Moscow. One feature of the congress will be a commemorative stamp cancellation.

## FOR YOUR COLLECTION

These are two postage stamps, one of which is dedicated to the underwater speed swimming world championship and to the European water motor sport championship, both of which are to take place in Moscow.



## WHAT'S ON!

August 10-13

### THEATRES

Leningrad Komsozol Theatre (6 Chekhov St.) 10 — Voznesensky, "Yunone and Avos"; 11 — Shetov, "My Hopes"; 12 — Arbuzov, "Crest Games"; 13 — Chekhov, "Ivanov".

Performances at the Hermitage Mirror Theatre (3 Karatny Ryad). 10 — Myslivsky, "The Thief"; 11 — Nerida, "A Sier and Death of Joaquin Murietta"; 12 — Gorin (after Charles de Coster), "Thyl"; 13 — Shatalin, Makhaev, "People and Birds".

Saltre Theatre (18) Bolshaya Sadovaya St. 10 — Brimden, "Suicide"; 11, 13 — Gogol, "The Inspector-General"; 14 (mat) — Belov, "According to Article No. 200".

Sovromennik Theatre (19a Chistoprudnyy Boulevard). 11 — Gibson, "Two on a Swing"; 12 — Malyshev, "Urgo"; 13 — Gorkin, "Love and Doves".

Moscow Bolshaya Theatre (guest performance). 10 — Zorin, "Pokrovsky Gates"; 11 — Chekhov, "Three Sisters"; 12 —

### FILMS

Krepysh (Teatralnaya St. 10, USSR).

A romantic story, based on a novel by Krepysh, a famous breeder.

Cinema "Zaryadye" (1st Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 10 — Magogin, "Platiched Nopina".

We Lived in the Nakhod (Corky Film Studio, USSR).

About the relations of a father and his children.

Cinema "Solia" (1st Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 10 — Magogin, "Platiched Nopina".

Exhibition Hall, Moscow (1st Bolshaya Sadovaya St.). 10 —

### CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskovskaya Embankment, at the Red Star Club). 10, 11, 12 —

Concert Hall of the Central House (145 Leningradsky Ave). 10, 12 — Magogin, "Platiched Nopina".

Place of Sport. 10-13 — Kiev State Philharmonic.

Small Sports Area, 10-13 —

Football. 10-13 —

International friendly meeting.

10-13 —

### SPARK (Moscow) vs Slavia (Sofia, Bulgaria). 7 p.m.

Lokomotiv Stadium (125 Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St.). 12 — Lokomotiv (Moscow) vs Army Club (Rostov-on-Don). 7 p.m.

Dynamo Stadium (13 — Dynamo (Moscow) vs Kuban (Krasnodar). 7 p.m.

Chess Club of the Trade Union Sports Societies (10 Krylatskaya St.). 10, 12 —

Analysis of the open championship in blitz game. 5 p.m. (both days).

CYCLING. Sports Complex at Krylatskaya (Metro Melodiyozhnyaya).

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Night temperatures of 11°-15° and of 20°-24° to the daytime (to 27° at the beginning of the period).

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### WEATHER

August 10-13

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### State Bank of the USSR

Some foreign exchange quotations for August 1, 1982.	English pound sterling	100	127.48
	French franc	100	10.74
	German mark (Deutsche mark)	100	29.99
	Hungarian forint	100	7.47
	Italian lire	1,000	5.36
	Japanese yen	100	2.28
	Spanish peseta	100	13.67
	Swedish krona	100	33.49
	Swiss franc	100	72.28
	US dollar	100	17.28